

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT- NWDCA

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

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HELLENIC INFORMATION SERVICE
DEPARTMENT II A



SPECIAL BULLETIN

25TH MARCH 1944
GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY



NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
2000

CIA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
RELEASE IN FULL

2000

In this Bulletin, we recount a number of characteristic facts about atrocities perpetrated by the invaders and the heroic undaunted resistance of the Greek People and their Guerilla Forces.

This Bulletin which gives but an imperfect picture of the Greek Tragedy is dedicated :-

PART No. 1-

"TO THE UNKNOWN HEROES OF FIGHTING GREECE"

WHAT GREECE SUFFERS

25th MARCH

1821 - 1944

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

On March 1821, to the amazement of the whole world, the Greek nation took up arms against the great Empire under whose yoke they had lived for more than four centuries. After an epic struggle, the Greek people not only freed part of their enslaved country, but aroused by their example the other subjugated Balkan nations. Following closely their historical traditions, they proved once more that the privileges of liberty can only be obtained through hard fighting and sacrifices.

Once again on October 28th 1940, the Greek nation roused the admiration of the whole world by refusing to surrender before the onslaught of the Axis powers. Opposing their own moral strength to the enemy's material force, they set an example to mankind and strengthened the conviction of all free people in final victory.

Greece to-day, which can be likened to a "MODERN PROMETHEUS IN CHAINS", torn by the Axis vultures, faces with indomitable courage her martyrdom, faithful ever to her ideals.

" We bring you here " said the German officer in charge, so that you may see how nicely your town and your homes burn.

"What about our women and children ? "asked the men.

"Oh, they are close by" was the reply, and without warning, the Germans opened fire with their machine-guns killing them all off.

Soon after, a number of women who had escaped from the burning school, arrived on the scene and were confronted with this horrible spectacle. The Germans ordered them to bury their men. Later inhabitants of Kertessi village came and helped to bury their fellow patriots.

Kalavrita is now nothing else but a mass of smouldering ruins. All the male population have been exterminated and only seven houses are left standing.

On December 4th 1943, after the annihilation of a Company of picked German Grenadiers by the Guerrillas near Karpini (Kalavrita), the Germans arrested all the men of Ano and Kato Zehlorous, took them to the Vouraiika river and executed them. Simultaneously, both villages were set on fire and completely destroyed.

The Germans then arrested the monks and novices of Mega Spilon monastery and led them to the Prophet Elias rock just above the monastery and there pushed one by one over the precipice.

The Germans then rased this historical monastery to the ground after first plundering it.

On Sunday December the 5th. 1943 and St-Davids day, the Germans assembled all the male population of Roghioi village in the churchyard and executed them six at a time.

The officiating priest, interrupted the service he was conducting, to ask the Germans the reason for this sudden execution of innocent peasants. The service was never resumed, for the priest was shot dead by the German and the village of Roghioi was completely destroyed.

On the after-noon of December 13th. 1943, the monks of Aghia Lavra monastery foreseeing that their turn had come and that

the monastery was about to be destroyed, drew lots amongst themselves for a guard of honour of 3 who were to remain and guard the monastery.

The monks Fythaios, Basile and Seraphim were chosen and a last service was conducted at which the 3 men partook of the holy communion. After the ceremony, the other monks left for the mountains.

When the Germans finally came, they shot the 3 monks under the tree of independence and set fire to this historic monastery where in March 25th 1821, the Metropolitan of Pelion. Patron Germanos first hoisted the flag of the Greek war of independence.

The pro-axis President of Mesovouni village (Kozani), was killed by the inhabitants of the village. In reprisal, the Germans bombed and set fire to the village. 185 of the men were killed by machine gun fire, the remainder having escaped to the mountains. The Germans promised an amnesty to the surviving inhabitants who believing in that promise returned to their homes. The Germans however, assembled them all in the village square, executed them and then set fire to those houses which had not yet been burnt down.

The Germans carry out as a question of policy, wholesale, plunder and theft. These acts are considered by them, as the logical consequence of their rights as conquerors.

A German officer actually said to a Cretan scientist :-

" Why do you consider plunder and devastation as barbarous acts ? " Everything here belongs to us; the inhabitants of the islands possess no rights at all. The sun and the air are all that is left to them because we cannot take these away from them.

On the 17th of June 1943, the Germans after setting fire to part of Stoli Monofatsiou village, arrested E. Moutsakis and X. Antonakis. Then in the presence of all the inhabitants of the village who had been assembled in the village square,

these two unfortunate Cretans were stripped naked and savagely beaten till they bled and their flesh hung in strips from their tortured bodies. Half dead and naked as they were, they were taken in trucks to the Kyreniki prisons where they were given British uniforms to wear.

No sooner had they put these on, than Sgt. major SCHUBERT entered their cell and with pretended indignation said :-
" So, even in jail you want the English and wear their uniforms ", and started whipping them more cruelly than ever.

On the following day, on the 18/6/42, they were taken to the underground prisons of Heraklion. From there at 17.00 hours they were taken together with a number of others to the execution ground. A priest, Rev. SIFAKIS who was amongst the condemned said a short mass and then John XOULIAS, a lawyer, made a speech against the murderers. The Germans executed them with machine guns and then forced a number of their fellow citizens to bury them. One of these went mad at the horror of the scene.

On the 16/12/43, in Maidani square, Germans arrested the priest N. NEONAKIS, who was walking with his brother-in-law C. MENERAKI and sent him to the prisons. On the following day he was brought before Major HARTMAN and 5 Captains and was guarded by 5 soldiers and a sergeant armed with sub-machine guns and pistols.

HARTMAN addressing the priest said :- " You had 8 men hidden in your back-yard under the wood, another 14 were hidden by your villagers and in your house you kept a number of arms which you later threw down your well, also your house was the Headquarters of British propaganda.

The priest denied all these charges, so HARTMAN further asked the priest to confess whether Britishers had been to his house or not. Again, the priest denied and Hartman seized him by the hair and knocked him down. The soldiers were then ordered to take off his clothes and he was beaten unconscious with a cat o' nine tails. The priest remained unconscious for 4 days as result of this treatment and was then sent to prison for 28 days without food.

A T R O C I T I E S

The scale of atrocities committed in Greece by the temporary invaders and conquerors is such that humanity can only register shame at the systematic annihilation of the unarmed populations.

We give here a number of examples of these atrocities as well as a numerical list of victims. Both however, only represent a fraction of the total grim reality and only a brief picture can be drawn of the inhuman acts committed by the enemy.

From October 1943, in reprisal for Guerilla activities, the Germans sowed death devastation and destruction throughout the Peloponnes.

At Kalavrita on December 13th 1943, the following proclamation was read out :-

" By order of the Germans all the inhabitants, men, women, boys and girls, are to assemble in the school. Those failing to obey will be executed."

So as to wave aside all suspicion of a possible execution, the order further read :-

" Men are to take with them a spare blanket and a loaf of bread".

As soon as all were assembled, the Germans shut the women up in the school and marched off all men aged from 16 to 70 years of age and numbering approximately 800, to an unknown destination. The women within the school were clamouring for information where their menfolk were being taken, and the Germans answered :-

" Do not worry, we are going to show them something and you shall soon see them again".

There upon the men were taken to the cemetery at the foot of the hill on which an old fort still stands.

In spite of all this, the Germans never obtained any information from him regarding the hiding places of Greek and British organisations.

Two characteristic events which occurred in Chios town, during October 1942, show the extent of misery and starvation there. In one house, a man died of elephantiasis, whilst his wife, stood by watching his agony, too ill to give him any assistance. For 2 days the body remained unburied and the woman finally lost her mind.

Two orphan brothers starving bare footed and naked were wandering about the streets of the towns looking for food. Exhausted and dismayed at their unsuccessful attempts, they sat down on a bench to rest. As they sat, the head of one of them came to rest on the shoulder of his brother. Turning round to see what was the matter he discovered that his brother was dead.

On August the 15th 1943, Komeno village, near Arta, was celebrating Our Lady's Assumption and neighbouring villagers had come to assist. On the excuse that Guerrillas had recently passed through the village, German troops surrounded it, shelled the village, bombed it and set it on fire. Any of the inhabitants who tried to escape and were caught, were either thrown back into the fire or bayoneted. The Germans even went to the extent of catching young children and putting cotton wool soaked in benzine in their mouths and then setting it alight.

Two priests who conducting a marriage ceremony, were killed in the Church together with the bride, the bridegroom and all present. Some 1200 persons were killed in all on that day.

In January 1943, 2 young girls aged 20-24 were brought before the German Martial Courts of Salonica for harbouring British soldiers. The President of the Court, asked them why they had helped Britishers, " Because they are our friends and Allies", was the answer.

- You know that you will pay the supreme penalty for this,

said the President.

"We have only accomplished our duty" they answered" and shall be proud to die for Freedom."

The two girls were later beheaded.

In July 1942, 4 labourers were arrested by Bulgarian soldiers while at work and tied standing up to poles. They were then made a target for Bulgarian children who together with the soldiers, throw stones at them till they died. This form of execution or murder by stoning is a common occurrence in the villages of Kiria, Horiati and others.

In 1942, Demetrios Georgiou was arrested in Drama, for concealing arms. On the first day, his torture consisted in having his hands beaten till they were crippled. On the second day, his feet were beaten till they were crippled. On the third day, he was beaten about on the body till he fell unconscious from the loss of blood. On the fourth day his torture consisted in having his head beaten against the wall. Everytime he lost consciousness, cold water was thrown over him to restore him to his senses. He was tortured thus for a further three days and then one of his torturers, a Bulgarian W/O, after ascertaining that he had become a cripple for life accepted the sum of 16,000 Leva, so as to spare him any further torture.

In July 1942, a Bulgarian detachment searched Drama area for hidden wheat. On this excuse, they looted a large number of houses killing the inhabitants. It is reported that whilst searching the house of Socrates Amarinitidis, a quantity of wheat was found. The Bulgarians attacked the two daughters with intention of raping them and as they resisted, they killed them and their relatives.

LIST OF ATROCITIES

GERMANS

Executions-Murders-Death sentences	-	15,706
Arrests-Imprisonments-Wounded-Ill-treatments-Violations-Exiles-Deportations	-	225,449
Wanted-Persecutions-Concentration camps	-	7,783

ITALIANS

Executions-Murders-Death sentences	-	3,810
Arrests-Imprisonments-Wounded-Ill-treatments-Violations-Deportations	-	13,994
Exiles	-	7,277
Listed as wanted-Persecutions-Concentration camps	-	

GERMANS & ITALIANS

Executions-Murders-Death sentences	-	-173
Arrests-Imprisonments-Wounded-Ill-treatments-Violations-Deportations	-	-473
Exiles	-	3,978
Wanted-Persecutions-Concentration camps	-	

BULGARIANS

Executions-Murders-Death sentences	-	54,974
Arrests-Imprisonments-Wounded-Violations-Ill-treatments-Deportations	-	70,311
Exiles	-	

SUMMARY LIST OF ATROCITIES

GERMANS-ITALIANS-BULGARIANS

Executions-Murders-Death sentences	74.663
Arrests-Imprisonments-Wounded-Ill-treatments-Violations-Deportations	
Exiles	310.227
Listed as wanted-Persecutions-	
Concentration camps	19.038
T o t a l	<u>403.928</u>

N.B.

Information found in this list gives only a sketchy picture of the scale of atrocities committed in Greece by the temporary invaders. The colossal number of victims of starvation etc. are not included.

Bairekli, Ambeliar, Ano & Kato Soterli, Verdikoussa, Farmaki, Maghoulia, Kriovrissi, Pasafaves, Flakbouro, Pithion, Tsouflitsa, Glikovon, Tsambakli, Aghios Dimitrios, Dolighi, Sarandapodo, Tsapournia, Noubala, Yanitsa, Gherunya, Petristo, Klissoura (Volos), Lafkos Pofi, Drinaki, Drini, were partly burnt.

On the 27/9/43, Perivolion was partly burnt.
On the 26/4/43, Aghladia was partly burnt.
On the 6/4/43, 5/6/43, Aghios Stefanos was partly burnt.
On the 12-28/4/43, Melitea was partly burnt.
On the 27/4/43, Filiada was partly burnt.
On the 15/6/43, Neon Monastirion was partly set on fire.
In September 1943, the villages Kerassia, Kakoplevri, Kipourio, Arapis, Maritsa, were burnt to the ground.
In Sept. 43, Yankouvon was set on fire.
During 1943, the villages Villighista, Kastania, Lepinita, Kotortsi and Klinovos were burnt to the ground.
In December 1943, at Zaghara (Pilion) 40 houses were set on fire.
During 1943, the villages Pili, Pesoula, Kotroni, Harmanga, Theopetra, Agnandia and Tsougouro were partly set on fire.

E P I R U S

On the 20/8/43-15/9/43, the villages Kompoti-Sellades, Limi, were burnt to the ground.
On the 20-25/9/43, Limeni & Mararhi were burnt to the ground.
On the 1-5/10/43, the villages Perouthi, Loutrotopi, Agrillos, Aliki were burnt to the ground.
On the 15/8/43-30/9/43, the villages Valaidoussa, Aidoni, Aheroussia, Vouropotamos, Kastri, Loutsia, Aidonia Narkissos, Koukouli, Zaravina, Ano & Kato Despotikon, Aghios Georgios, Anoghion, Voulitsa, Panaghia were burnt to the ground.
On the 15/8/43-30/9/43, the villages Rodotypi, Serviana, Pizanion, Aghia Kyriaki were partly burnt.
On the 18/10/43, Matsovon and Elefterohori (Arta) were burnt to the ground.
On the 18/10/43, Pades was burnt to the ground.
During October 1943, Distraton and Paleoneliion were burnt to the ground.

TOWNS & VILLAGES PARTLY OR COMPLETELY DESTROYED

IN GREECE

MAIN GREECE

1.- BY THE GERMANS

- During 1942, Atalanti was bombed by air and sea
- In 1942, Mikrochori was partly set on fire
- On the 11/4/43, Makrikoni was set on fire. 170-houses were destroyed.
- On the 11/4/43, Platystamon was partly burnt.
- On the 20/4/43, Velitsa was burnt to the ground
- On the 20/4/43, Sperhia was bombed.
- In July 1943, Kerassovon, Zevgaraki, Boutini, Kalfiniki, Kataranga and Ghoritsa were burnt to the ground.
- In September-October 1943, Dovrena & Hostia (Thebes) were burnt to the ground.
- On the 25/7/43, Stroutza was burnt to the ground.
- In Sept. 43, Kyriaki was burnt to the ground.
- In June 43, Livadion, Kalitheia, were burnt to the ground.
- On the 25/7/43, Grammatikon was burnt to the ground.
- On the 10/9/43, Kadi & Zaghara, quarters of Levadia were burnt to the ground.
- In September 1943, Villia were set on fire.
- On the 7/10/43, Lilea (Parnassos) were burnt to the ground.
- On the 7/10/43, Arahova was partly burnt.
- In Sept. 1943, Vreila & Mavrighanni were burnt to the ground.
- On the 24/4/43, Kastriion was partly set on fire.
- On the 3/4/43, Moshokaria was set on fire.
- On the 6/3/43, Ghlika was set on fire.
- On the 5/5/43, Neraida was set on fire.
- On the 28/8/43, Makri was set on fire.
- On the 25/4/43, Pelasghia & Dyvri were set on fire.

- On the 25/4/43, Anydron was set on fire
- On the 27/4/43, Kallithea & Dilofo were set on fire.
- In Sept. 43, Dic Vouna (Pthiotis) Skarfia (Lokris), Ematia, Livantes, were partly set on fire.
- In Sept. 43, Zaghora (Levadia) Eteiron, Koukoura, Desfina, Stevelikon, Efaka, Ossia Louka, Convent, were partly set on fire.
- In Sept. 43, Jerikion, Zeli, were burnt to the ground.

AETOLOAKARNANIA AREA

During 1943, Kryoneri & Koudouni were completely destroyed. In September 1943, Anixiatiko, Damanta, Varyani Polydrosos, Kastalia, Marghiolata, Sernikaki, Brallos, Aghios Constandinos Kaloskopi, Inchoriou, Aghition, Mikro Horio, Marathi, Stenora, Leptokarya, Kato Milia, Agh, Dimitrios, Kallipefki, Pyrghetos, Palyopirghos, Afghani, were partly burnt.

In November 1943, Skourta, Pyli, Kavassila, Krora, Pyrgchos, were burnt to the ground.

During 1943, Aghrilia, Zyrika, Aghios Loukas, Aghios Serafim, Ano Kalivia, Ano & Kato Souvalas, Kato Aghoriani, were burnt to the ground.

During 1943, Ghravia, Koukovitsa, Ano & Kato Mousounitsa, were bombed.

During 1943, Ghardiki, Matasia, Alona & Kato Anatoli, were burnt to the ground.

In September 1943, Mytikas was bombed.

PELOPONESE

In 1943, the villages Saidon (Messinia) Karya (Spartas) Gherani (Ilia) Doxa & Hora (Arkadia), Filia, Makandritsa, Frymanthia, Kelenitsi, Manessi (Achaia) were burnt to the ground.

In July 1943, the villages Bounti, Kalliroi, (Trifylia) and Karamoustafa (Olympia) were burnt to the ground.

In July 1943, Aetos (Trifillia) was bombed and destroyed completely.

In August 1943, Sghourtsa (Olympia) was set on fire.

In September-October 1943, Arachova 9 Lakonia) was burnt to the ground.

In December 1943, Kalavrita was burnt to the ground.

In September 1943, the villages Ano & Kato Lousse, Vrahni, Aghia Paraskevi, Kalentsi, Valimahi, Aghia Marika, Lapata, Petsaki, were partly set on fire.

In September 1943, Treplistra & Soudeni were burnt to the ground.

In December 1943 Routsia was burnt to the ground.

On the 4th December 1943 Ano & Kato Zakhlorou and the Convent of Megha Spileon were burnt to the ground.

On the 5/12/43, Roghoi was burnt to the ground.

On the 13/12/43, the Convent of Aghia Lavra, was burnt to the ground.

THESSALY

In 1942 Makrohorio was bombed.

In June 1943 Carpochori & Kazies were completely destroyed by bombing.

On the 20/9/43, Kalambaka & Kastraki were burnt to the ground.

In October 1943, Paleon Kastron (Karditsa) was burnt to the ground.

In June 1943, the villages Ikaria (Olympos), Polyana, Skamnina, Sparkos, Mitsouni, Sandovon, were burnt to the ground.

In June 1943, Selos was partly set on fire.

In June 1943, Christa was burnt to the ground.

In October 1943, the villages Horidalos, Trikona, Aidon, Pefki, Ghodovasda, Chrissevis, Koutsouflianis, Malakassi, were completely destroyed.

In October 1943, Damaina, was completely destroyed.

In October 1943, Diava, was completely destroyed.

In October 1943, Seskoulo, Karia, Toliana, Karacouli-Hyoumari, Tsiflikion (Stergiou) Kelemen (Volos) Ano Makrilouhous, Anavra, Maniler, were burnt to the ground.

In September-October 1943, the villages Zatar, Drioskoura,

On the 20/4/43, Aghios Vlassios (Livadia) was burnt to the ground.
 On the 20/4/43, Aghios Constantinos and Melos (Evikos) were bombed.
 On the 24/4/43, the villages Vritinitsa, Karoupeas, Sigditsa were burnt to the ground.
 On the 22/4/43, the villages Iangada, Valmada, Floris, Syndeknon were completely destroyed.
 On the 10/6/43, Hrisso, (Parnassia), and Arachova, were burnt to the ground.
 In May 1943, the villages Kerycs, and Nazero (Lokris) were burnt to the ground.
 In 1942, the villages, Pendaki, Kiscnos, Lepanou, Katouma (Doris), were burnt to the ground.
 In 1942-43, Myrrolithario and Moussounitza, were bombed.
 Prosilcon (Sieria) and Karouma, were burnt to the ground.
 In 1943, the villages Mikro and Megalo Horio (Euritania) Amigalia, Zoodokos Pighi, were partly set on fire.
 In May 1943, Hrisso (Thebes) was burnt to the ground.
 In July-August 1943, the villages Aghrafa, Marcthos, Krikilon, Vinani of Euritania area, were burnt to the ground.
 In July-August 1943, the villages Fristovitsa, Kastakos, Vardaneika, Horeika, were set on fire.
 In August 1943, the villages Fizvi, Flopia, Hironomi, Platco (Attiki) - Viotia) were set on fire.
 In August 1943, the villages Yannitsou, Kournovon, Polydrosos, Panormos, Tythorea, Tolofon, Eleon (Ehiothifotia), were set on fire.
 In May 1943, the villages Tsayana, Mahara, Prodromos, Agambelos were burnt to the ground.
 On the 5-6/5/43, Devlia was set on fire.
 On the 31/7/43, Distomon was set on fire.
 In 1943, Dremisa et Pavliani were set on fire.
 The villages Velitsa, Vounohora, Karvitsa (Doris) were burnt to the ground.
 In 1943, Erithra was partly set on fire.
 In 1942-43, Stevenikon, Koronia, Petromagoula, Aghios Vassi-

On the 20-30/10/43, Fortazion and Afgho were partly set on fire.
 On the 20-30/10/43, Bacufa & Kontini were burnt to the ground.
 In October 1943, the villages Ellinikon, Kontrovraction, Kalmentzion, Aetorahi, Krapsi, Anatoliki, Mikra Chipta, Megha & Mikro, Peristfrion, Kouzakoi were partly set on fire.
 In 1943, the villages Actos (Arta), Ghorghomilos, Kasodi, Vandistanon, Aghios Georgios, were burnt to the ground.
 In September 1943, the villages Rizo (Preveza), Peta (Arta), Provana, Haliki, Kastraki, Malakas, Polianikon, Krania, Perliango, Ano & Kato Moutsiera, Chardiki, Vaternikon, Ventsitsa, Pertouli, Tyraa, Drameshi, Pyra Xilohori, Tiflobeli, Tsourtsia, Melisopetra, Sanavi, Nazi, Kalivia (Litonavitsia), Litonavitsia, Vassiliko, (Pogoniou), Plettherion, Soulopoulo, Theriakission, Panolakos, Kapani, Vriades, Kouklissi, Ravena, Plestra, Krifovon, Asprohori, Hoyka, Tsritsena, Elafos, Ohliko, Tsakourti, Himitsa, Kousakesi, Potamia, Ano Koritsena, Aidori, Boutari, Fanelaki, Aidonia, Koronopoulo, Korio, Anaghion, Ghorghomilos, Driofilon, Mousiotisa, Rodoyision, Chaleta, Voulitsa, were burnt to the ground.
 In July 1943, Kastanohoria and Baya were burnt to the ground.
 On the 16/8/43, Komeno, (Arta) was completely destroyed.
 On the 25/8/43, Embessos (Valtau) was burnt to the ground.
 In June 1943, the villages Voustoganaye, Eleftharohori, Aidonohori, Dovra, Boultsi, Leskoviti, burnt to the ground.
 In June 1943, Konitsa, was partly set on fire.
 On the 8/5/43, Voulgharelli (Arta) was burnt to the ground.
CENTRAL MACEDONIA
 On the 12/12/43, Paligheratsano and Moschohori were burnt to the ground.
 In 1942, Neoussa was partly set on fire.
 In 1942, Xirohorion (Sindou) was partly set on fire.
 In 1942, Messovounion (Kozani) was burnt to the ground.
 In October 1943, Lithoron, Pieria, was burnt to the ground.

WESTERN MACEDONIA

In September 1943, Vryovaton was burnt to the ground.
 In September 1943, the villages Neapolis, Polydakos, Polydendron were partly set on fire.
 In September 1943, the villages Kranohori, Pentavrisi, Aghia Anna, Ano & Kato Ftalia, Tsouna, Vitana, Avgli, Lefkovi, Hiliodendron were burnt to the ground.
 In September 1943, the villages Kostarazi, Tsakani, Nestorion, were partly set on fire.
 In March 1943, the villages Aghia Kyriaki, Dehistilion, Kontomilia, Lythia, Mavrochori, Messopotamia, Vitsista were burnt to the ground.
 In 1943, Melanthion was burnt to the ground.
 In 1943, Langke was partly set on fire.
 In July 1943, Ichovop (Kotani) was burnt to the ground.
 In April-May 1943, Teotilion was burnt to the ground.
 On the 8/5/43, Dafneron & Exarhos were set on fire.
 On the 20/8/43, Klima was set on fire.
 On the 24/8/43, Tris Fili were set on fire.
 On the 9/8/43, the villages Enidi, Ities, Pentron, Sarakina, Poros, Pontini, Tourmiki, Ghouranaki, were set on fire.
 On the 11/8/43, Soyila was burnt to the ground.
 In March 1943, the villages Kameron, Melias, Elafi, Despoti, Fleftherohori, Anthrakia, Valtolakkos, Phria were bombed and burnt to the ground.
 In March 1943, Vlasti was bombed.
 In 1942, Arghos (Orestikon) was burnt to the ground.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

In 1942, the villages Ano & Kato Mordylion were burnt to the ground.
 In 1942, the villages Kato Dafni (Nigriti) Orestias, Sithorion, Zervohorion, Aydonohorion, were partly set on fire.
WESTERN THRACE
 In 1942, Aidonohorion (Orestias) was completely destroyed.

EUROPEA

In October 1943, the villages N-Artaki, Prokopion, Psahma were bombed.
 In August 1943, Vitalon & Kriniani were burnt to the ground.
 On the 18/9/43, Vrissi was completely destroyed by bombing.

CRETE

In December 1943, Mithi was completely set on fire.
 In 1941, the villages Kandala & Spines were burnt to the ground.
 In 1941, the towns Kanea (Rethimnon) Heraklion were partly destroyed by bombing.
 In 1941, the villages Alikianos, Patolakpi, Fournes, Nea Revnata, were completely destroyed.
 In 1941-42, Prastos, Platania, Kufou, Aghia, Perivolie, Melambes, Timbaki, Harakas, Arkalohori, Krousounes, Kastelli (Pedia), Hierapetra, Kakopetros, were partly set on fire.
 In August 1943, the villages Pefkos, Kato Simi, Ano Simi, Mournies, Myrtos, and 104 farmer houses were set on fire.
 In 1942, Stali (Heraklion) was partly set on fire.
 On the 12-15/9/43, the villages Viannos, Ano Ghadhia, Katq Ghadhia, Riza, Loutraki were burnt to the ground.
 On the 29/9/43, the villages Kostoghrakoi, Livada, Moni, were burnt to the ground.

BY THE ITALIANS

MAIN GREECE

On the 7/4/43, the villages Aghlavitsa, Paleosparion (Lidorikion) were burnt to the ground.
 On the 9/4/43, the villages Aghia Erthimia, Panaghia (Amphissa) were bombed and set on fire.
 On the 10/4/43, Topolia (Parnassos) was burnt to the ground.
 On the 14/4/43, Kato Kalivia (Amphiklia) was burnt to the ground.

lios, were partly set on fire.

PELOPONNESE

In July 1943, Zizinia or Forystea (Sparta) were burnt to the ground.

On the 23/4/43, Pyrgaki was burnt to the ground.

In June 1943, the villages Kastania, Aghios Vassilios, Kosmas were burnt to the ground.

THESSALY

In 1942-43, Halki was burnt to the ground.

In 1941-42, the villages Kouraki, Porti, Porta, Aslavitsa, Paleogari, Domenikon, Therakari, Rizomilos, Kloyi, Aghios Okeon, were burnt to the ground.

Agnala, Tsoti, Askeourni, Tsougoura were partly set on fire.

On the 13/3/43, Paskalitsa was burnt to the ground.

In June 1943, Mezenicoles was burnt to the ground.

In June 1943, Mavromatios was partly set on fire.

On the 3/5/43, Gherutari (Aghia) was completely destroyed.

On the 24/3/43, 100 houses were destroyed in Sarkos (Trikala).

In June 1943, N. Anyalos was bombed and set on fire.

In June 1942, the villages Varsili, Brassia-Maghoulia, Kiopekli, Driskouli, Lazar-Bougha were set on fire.

In June 1943, the villages Filaki, Neo Haraki, Kili Kiri, Anthopotamos, Zarkachori, Kroki, Bassiti, Aidini, Akisti, Karad Ali, Tourkomessele, Matanos, were set on fire.

In June 1943, the villages Daoulis, Aghios Georgios, Nea Makri, Alifeta, Mandazia, Tilliadou, Neohori, Ghoura, Haratsali, Palema, Avaritsa, Brambole, were set on fire.

In July 1943, the villages Korfati, Pteleon, Mitsala, Koukouvitza, Vrinenia, Sourti, Derelli, Deleria, Rapsani, Mikro kasseli, Megalo Kasseli, Sofades, Kanaya, Bolessi, Zari, Amyros, Velestinon, were burnt to the ground.

In 1943, the villages Thepetra, Konfi, Kotroni, Vitsinia, Drakotripa, Ropoto, Vassiliki, Oxynia, Karpohori, Parkathi, Tsagaron, Vardon, were burnt to the ground.

In 1943, LiBoudion and Vamvakas were burnt to the ground.
In 1943, the villages Zaghora Platanos, Sourpi, Aghia Trias, Drimon, N. Mendzela, Korelio, Itzen (Volos area) were burnt to the ground.

In 1943, Portoli was completely destroyed.
In March 1943, Palechorion, was partly set on fire.
In March 1943, Parsala was completely destroyed.
On the 4/3/43, Milogousta was partly set on fire.
In 1943, the villages Mikro, Deftherohori, Coni Damassi, Platiambos were partly set on fire.
On the 24/3/43, the villages Moureni, Kissos, Makrirahi, were bombed.

In April 1943, Stefanovouni, was partly set on fire.
The villages Ghoura, Doutsiko, Rapsista, Vatsinia, Soulatena, were partly set on fire.

On the 11/3/43, Aghiofilo, Skiparni, Tsaritsani, were burnt to the ground.

EASTERN MACEDONIA

In 1942-43, the villages Kokinia, Taxiarchis, Polyakos, Kivotos, Drinovon, Aghia Efthimia, were burnt to the ground.

In March 1943, 70 villages of Grevena area were burnt to the ground, amongst them are Karperon, Melessi, Flafi, Eleftherohori, Anthrakia, Emilianos, Diakos and Krania.

In 1943, Siatista was partly set on fire.

In March 1943, Deskati was burnt to the ground.

In March 1943, the villages, Lithia, Lakomata, Gherma, Aghia Kyriaki, Dramitsi, Despoleon, Inoyi, Makrochori, Koronilia, Messopotamia, Voghatsiko, Asproklissia were set on fire.

Vlasti was bombed in 1943.

EPIRUS

In May 1943, Bantiopoulo (Arta) was burnt to the ground.
From January 1943 to 15/8/43, 37 villages were burnt to the ground.

On the 23/6/43 Pedini and Kosmira were set on fire.

AEGEAN ISLANDS

In 1943, Vourliotes (Samos), was partly set on fire.

III BY THE BULGARIANS

EASTERN MACEDONIA

In 1941-1942, the villages Neo Petritsi, Mikropolis, Prousovo, Megalokambos, Kalithea, Agriani, Sitagri, Nea Pafra, Katitsa, Platanovoutsis, Platania, Kalos Agros, Katafiton, Filipi, Nercfraktis, Prosotsani, Rodopolis, Kerkini, Mikrokombo, Alistrati, Nikiforos, Hristos, Nikomi, Pormani, Horisti, Pelia, Ravika, Kyria, Syriani, Koubalitsa, Soliani, Kousloukion, Paliambelo, Mavrokordato, Kor Ali, Proti, Iliokomou, Komitsa, Proklofi, Ghjoudzik, Mavrolivathi, Paksarion, were burnt to the ground.

WESTERN THRACE

In 1941-42, Avas and Doxaton were burnt to the ground.

In this chapter we give only an incomplete picture of Guerilla activities. A number of engagements fought between Guerillas and the enemy as well as acts of sabotage constantly committed by Patriots and Guerillas on axis communications ammunition depots and other installations are recounted here.

PART II

"HOW GREECE FIGHTS ON"

SABOTAGE BY GUERRILLAS ON ENEMY LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS

TRAINS Just before the destruction of Ghorghopotamos bridge in October 1942, sabotage by Guerrillas of railway lines led to the collision of two trains one of which, an Italian troop train was completely destroyed.

During the second fortnight of February 1943, a train was derailed at Platamon in the Tempia area.

On the 17/3/43, Guerrillas tore up a stretch of rails on the Volos-Larissa line, derailling a goods train. Part of its load was carried off by Guerrillas to their mountains lair and the remainder destroyed.

On the 27/3/43, Guerrillas derailed a Greek State Railways train near Demokos (Aghia area) and destroyed all the goods carried.

A stretch of rails taken up by the Guerrillas near Orthri during the night of the 28-29/3/43 led to the derailment of two trains.

Guerrillas on the same day, derailed a goods train near Kilo 267 of the Athens-Salonica line. The train crashed to destruction into a deep precipice. Another train was also destroyed between Nazero and Aghia.

A train full of Italian troops was derailed in Thessaly near Kilo 254 of the Athens-Salonica line.

On the night of the 13-14/4/43, Guerrillas removed a number of rails outside Amphiklia station, derailling a goods train loaded with food stuffs. The Guerrillas carried off as much as they could of the food destroying the remainder.

On the same day, Guerrillas derailed and then set fire to another train between Tethousa and Sadion. Later they attacked another train travelling down that line and the Germans were compelled to send reinforcement to ward off their attacks. In spite of this a further two trains were completely destroyed by Guerrillas and 7 derailed.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

In this present war Greece re-lives the heroic epic of her struggle for independence in 1821.

A wave of wild enthusiasm swept over the whole of Greece, carrying with it both young and old, peasant and townfolk, intellectuals, workers, the clergy and the islanders alike.

This enthusiasm transmitted to the childrer by both men and women, is born out of the people's indomitable love for freedom and their intense hatred of the enemy. Out of this emerges the Guerrillas struggle in all its greatness. The districts of Roumeli, Epirus and Thessaly were the first to give the signal for the general uprising and the whole of Crete, the Islands together with Morea, Macedonia and Thrace followed closely in their steps.

Greece is now nothing else but a seething volcano already in eruption sowing dead amongst the barbarous trespassers. Greek mountains resound daily with the exploits of our brave defenders of Liberty and Greek ports echo stories of sabotage on axis ships well worthy of the heroic Bourliotiari of 1821 revolution.

In April 1943, strong Guerilla forces blew up 3 bridges on the Athens-Salonica line.

A bridge on the Larissa-Salonica line in the Platamon area was destroyed on the 4/5/43.

Several bridges on the Volos-Larissa line were blown up on the 5/3/43.

Guerillas destroyed a wooden bridge over the Lesson river in the Klitoria-Tripoli road, on the 25/5/43.

On the 30/5/43, Guerillas blew up the bridge near kilometer 7/300 on the Kalavrita-Diakodtou line.

During the night of 20-21/6/43, near kilo 203 of the Athens-Salonica line, Guerillas blew up a large bridge over the Asopos river, 80 meters in length and 105m in height from the river's bed.

A 5 meter bridge at kilo 392 of Athens-Salonica line was blown up on the 5/7/43.

Guerillas on the 4/7/43 destroyed the Arachova bridge.

On the 8/7/43, Guerillas blew up a large bridge over the Aheios river.

On the 7/7/43, a strong force of Guerillas blew up a bridge near Kefalovrissi (Thermion).

SHIPS :-

On the 29/7/43, a motor vessel loaded with petrol was set on fire in Heraklion port.

During the second fortnight of February 1943, an explosion took place on the Italian cargo ship "CITTA DI SAVOIA" (600 tons). The ship sank and several Italians and 100 horses were lost.

In April 1943, East of Stylys, the Guerillas seized 18 motor vessels and sank a German patrol boat.

A 500 ton caique loaded with ammunition was sunk in May 1943 in Perama (Piraeus). Severe damages were also caused to a 3,000 ton tanker in Perama.

In June 1943, in Piraeus harbour, severe damage was caused to the requisitioned Greek steamship "ARTINA" which was ready to sail for Milos.

On the 13/5/43, 2 trains collided together between Shimatario and Tanagra stations owing to sabotage on the track.

On the 1/6/43 a train was blown up in a tunnel in the Lamie area on the main Athens-Salonica line cutting thus all rail communications between the two towns for some time.

A train was derailed and set on fire by Guerillas in Amphiklia on the 1/5/43. Guerillas also succeeded in blowing a train full of Italian troops in the Karna tunnel near Tempii.

On the 4/6/43 Guerillas blew up a train carrying troops in a large tunnel near Kournovon.

On the 12/7/43, a German ammunition train was blown up at kilo 258 near Nazero station.

On the 6/11/43, train No. 670 carrying German equipment and material was set on fire between Vornou and Psathopyrghou (Achaia).

During the night of the 22/2/44, a German armoured train carrying a German general with his staff and a large number of officers to Salonica was derailed on the Pinios bridge near Olympus. The whole train crashed into the river and over 400 mostly officers including the General and his staff, were killed.

RAILWAY ENGINES :-

On December 30-31/ 1942, engine No. 71 was destroyed at kilometer 396 of the Papapouli-Platamon line.

In May 1943, Guerillas destroyed 5 engines in Dadion station workshops.

On the 14/4/43, two engines were destroyed in Titherea station by Guerillas and two more at Pleke (Amphiklia).

On the 13/5/43, owing to sabotage on the railway line, two engines collided together between Shimatariou and Tanagra railway stations and were completely destroyed.

On the 15/5/43, Guerillas encircled Amphiklia stations and destroyed 7 railway engines.

On the 24/12/43, 2 engines were destroyed in the Pantaleimonos tunnel north of Larissa by Guerillas.

On the 25/12/43, Guerillas destroyed 2 engines in Macedonia.

During 1942, in Athens in the Larissa station, 2 trains collided together and many trucks were destroyed causing a serious delay to all traffic.

RAILWAY TRUCKS

On the night of December 30-31/1943, in the derailment of train No. 71, 5 trucks were destroyed and 5 derailed.

On the 17/3/43, 35 trucks were derailed on the Volos-Larissa line.

During the night of the 28-29/3/43, 18 trucks full of aeroplane spare parts were destroyed near Orthris and another 16 derailed and set on fire by Guerillas.

On the 14/4/43 several trucks were set on fire by Guerillas in Tithorea station.

On the 13/5/43, 14 trucks from a derailed train were completely destroyed between Shimatariou and Tanagra stations.

On the 7/7/43 a loaded truck was blown up and destroyed.

On the 12/7/43, 2 trucks loaded with ammunition were blown up at kilometer 258 near Nazerou station.

On the 25/12/43, Guerillas destroyed a large number of trucks on the Salonica-Cevgheli line.

RAILWAY LINES

A stretch of the Liossion-Athens lines was blown up on the night of the 4th June 1942.

On the night of the 30-31st December 1942, Guerillas tore up a number of rails at kilo 396 of the Greek State Railways line between Papapouli-Platamon.

During the first fortnight of February 1943, Guerillas removed a number of rails near Platamon.

On the 17/3/43, Guerillas removed a number of rails between kilo 265 and 367 of the Athens-Salonica line.

On the 22/3/43, Guerillas removed a number of rails near kilo 22,6 of the Volos-Larissa line.

During the night of the 28-29/3/43, Guerillas removed a number of rails on the Orthris line. They also destroyed part of the railway line near kilo 267 of the Athens-Salonica line.

During the night of the 13-14/4/43, Guerillas removed a number of rails near Amphiklia station.

During the night of the 13-14/4/43, Guerillas removed a number of rails between Tithorea and Dadion stations.

On the 4/5/43, 40 explosions occurred in the Platamon area on the Larissa-Salonica line destroying many sections of the line.

On the 5/7/43, a section of rails was blown up at kilo 423,5 of the Athens-Salonica line.

On the 5/7/43, Guerillas blew up 15 rails between kilo 390 and 392 of the Athens-Salonica line and 4 rails between kilo 392 and Papapouliou station.

On the 14/7/43, a Guerilla cavalry unit destroyed a section of rails between Syrigiou and Thebes.

BRIDGES During September 1942, the railway bridge of Kakosallesi was blown up.

Brallios and Ghorghopotamos bridges were destroyed completely during September 1942.

Early in the morning of the 5/3/43, Guerillas burnt down the wooden Alinkmon bridge (length 150 meters).

On the 9/3/43 Guerillas blew up a bridge near kilo 9 of the Ekaterini-Aghios Dimitrios road. On the next day another bridge was blown up on this road near kilo 17.

All rail communications between Volos and Larissa were cut following the destruction of XIROPOTAMOS railway bridge near Volos town. The destruction of Sofades bridge cut also all communications between Volos and Kalambaka.

On the 11/3/43, Guerillas blew up Stefanoussion iron bridge on the Trikala-Larissa line.

On the 12/3/43, Guerillas blew up the iron bridge over the Pinios river near kilo 114,68.

On the 25/3/43, Guerillas blew up the Xiria iron bridge near Nea Ionia quarter (Volos).

On the 4/4/43, Guerillas blew up a bridge on the Larissa Volos line.

Platykampos bridge on the Volos-Larissa line was blown up on the 3/4/43.

On the 23/4/43, 3 german cars were captured in the village of Katerini road.

On the 1/5/43, Guerillas led by an officer attacked an Italian convoy of 10 cars in the Siatista pass, destroying 9 of them.

In the battle of Siatista of 4/5/43, Guerillas captured 9 cars.

On the 4-6/5/43, in the battle of Peroulas, just after the Siatista battle, Guerillas captured another 7 cars.

On the 15/5/43, armed Guerillas attacked an Italian motorcyclist. One of them was taken prisoner and his machine destroyed.

On the 9/4/43, near Aghia Efthimia village (Arphissa), Guerillas attacked an Italian convoy of 12 cars and destroyed 9 of them.

On the 14/4/43 in Topolia village (Arphissa), 2 Italian cars were destroyed by Guerillas.

In May 1943, Guerillas attacked an Italian column of 7 cars between Krasovitsi and Astakos (Etolia) and captured all cars with their load.

In June 1943, near Atalandi, Guerillas attacked and destroyed an Italian convoy.

On August 13th 1943, in an engagement with German and Italian detachments on the Villier Kriekoulion road, Guerillas succeeded in destroying 5 cars.

In August 1943, German forces with 22 cars attempted to occupy Metakowitsai (Etolokarnaria), Guerillas attacked and succeeded in destroying all the cars.

On the 26/8/43, in an engagement with a German armored column, Guerillas destroyed 4 cars and a tank.

About the same time, Guerillas attacked an Italian convoy of 45 cars in the Peyli-Rahoulia (Mikri) destroying 15 of them.

On the 12/9/43, during negotiations for Arhova's surrender, a column of 13 cars with 50 Germans from D. Ifous which had been sent to Arhova was attacked by Guerillas who destroyed 12 of the vehicles. The German commander was killed.

Severe damage was caused in Agios Giorgios (Keratsira) to an 8,000 ton German freighter "TAMARIS" partly loaded with petrol.

On the 6/7/43, Guerillas blew up an Italian tanker out of Pireaus.

On the 8/7/43, a German 165 ton requisitioned cargo ship, fully loaded with ammunition was blown up in Agios Giorgios harbor (Keratsira) Pireaus.

On the 15/7/43, in Keratsira gulf, Guerillas sunk the Italian tanker "SELIENO".

In July 1943, severe damage was caused to a 3,000 ton german cargo loaded with ammunition and petrol.

During the first fortnight of August 1943, serious damage was caused to a 200 ton requisitioned tug.

During the second fortnight of August 1943, the auxiliary naval ship "ORION" was sunk in Pireaus harbor by a magnetic mine just as it was coming off the Vassiliadi dry dock.

The Greek auxiliary 400 ton ship "TITAN" was sunk in the same way and place in August 29th. Later in the day another mine caused important damages to a large floating crane.

In August 1943, an 8,000 ton Italian ship was blown up by Guerillas in Heraklion (Crete).

STORIS

An Italian petrol store was set on fire during 1942 in Lania.

On the 6/10/42, a hole was made by Guerillas in petrol storage tank in the Heraklion area and 25,000 kilos of petrol were thus spilt.

In 1942, 200 barrels of petrol were destroyed in the Heraklion area.

On the 11/6/42, in the Heraklion area (Crete), Guerillas set fire to 50,000 kilos of petrol and oil.

On the 16/2/43, Guerillas destroyed large quantities of explosives in a warehouse near Salonica.

On the 23/5/43, a group of 40 armed Guerillas burnt down a number of fuel depots (petrol, oil, paraffine etc.) of the T.O.D. organization, near kilo 20 of Agios Dimitrios-Ekaterini road.

On the 4/3/43, Guerillas in an engagement with the enemy captured a truck loaded with flour, 8 sacks of pastry, 6 sacks of boots, 10 sacks of rice, 3 barrels of petrol and 2 boxes of coffee.

In June 1943, in Topse village (Crete), Guerillas set fire to 120 barrels of aviation petrol.

The "ELIMNIKON" German ammunition depot, situated on the outskirts of Athens was completely destroyed on the 26/6/43.

An enemy petrol depot near Heraklion was blown up on the 26/7/43.

PLANES

On the 12/2/42, Guerillas removed parts from a plane on the Kastellion aerodrome (Crete). The plane crashed later and was completely destroyed.

On the 11/6/42, 65 planes were destroyed by Guerillas on Kastelli aerodrome (Crete).

Towards the end of January 1943, 2 Greek engineers sabotaged some 200 plane engines in a munition's factory, near Ymettos. 8 planes fitted with some of these engines crashed and were completely destroyed.

During the first fortnight of April 1943, Guerillas attacked and damaged Ierissa aerodrome.

On the 21/4/43, Guerillas attacked and occupied the tourist aerodrome near Aeghion.

In July 1943, Guerillas destroyed 7 planes (2 fighters & 5 bombers) and 2 camouflage planes, on Kastelli aerodrome (Crete).

On the 30/6/43, a German plane which made a forced landing between Karpchorion and Sofades was set on fire by the Guerillas.

FACTORIES

The timber factory near Platystomon (Makro kind) working for the benefit of the occupying forces was destroyed by the Guerillas on the 31/3/43.

During the night of 13-14/4/43, Guerillas blew up the workshops and water tanks of Dadiou station.

TELEPHONE LINES

On the 5/12/43, Guerillas destroyed all telephone wires in Laveria village (Didimotikon).

Telephone wires were cut by Guerillas in Evros Prefecture on the 9/12/42.

On the 25/7/42, 11/6/42, 22/9/42, 5/11/42, 16/12/42 and 5, 7, 12, 22, 25 & 29 January 1943, Guerillas cut down telephone wires in the Heraklion area.

DOCKS

On the 27/5/43, saboteurs destroyed the 5th section of the floating dock situated in the naval arsenal.

MINES

On the 13/2/43, Guerillas destroyed all the installations of the chromium mine in Aghios Dimitrios (Elasos).

On the 25/12/43, Guerillas destroyed the Mavronerion lead mines (Choumelitsa).

MOTOR VEHICLES-ENGINES ETC.

On the 12th July 1942, in Heraklion, Guerillas burnt down the car of the German military police commander.

On the 15/8/42 and 28/8/42, 2 cars full of petrol were burnt down in the Heraklion Prefecture area.

During the second fortnight of January 1943, North of Elason, 2 motor trucks carrying some 5,500 oke of food stuffs were captured by the Guerillas who after removing the food, set fire to the trucks.

During February 1943, Guerillas attacked an Italian supply column of 40 cars in the Siatista-Kozani-Servia-Elason-Iarissalino, destroying the entire convoy.

On the 11/2/43, Guerillas captured 3 signal cars belonging to an Italian Unit, near Elason.

THESSALY		GERMAN CASUALTIES			
Place of engagement:	Date	Killed:	Wounded:	Prisoners:	
:Platamon	:31/12/42	: -	: 3	: -	:
:Elasson	:21/ 2/43	: 4	: 6	: -	:
:Sarantaparon	:28/ 2/43	: -	: -	: 8	:
:Larissa bridge	: 9/ 3/43	: -	: 10	: -	:
:Olympus-Pindos	: -/ 3/43	: 40	: -	: -	:
:Tempil tunnel	: 1/ 6/43	: -	: -	: -	:
:Karpohori-Sofades	:30/ 6/43	: -	: -	: 1	:
:Kalambaka	:23/ 9/43	serious casualties			
:Pilleon	:17-18/12/	: 165	: -	: -	:
:Pinios bridge	:22/ 2/44	: 400	: -	: -	:
Total		612	31	9	:

EPIRUS					
:Kofalovrisson	: -/8/43	: 150	: -	: -	:
:Porta	:21/9/43	: 5	: -	: -	:
:Mori (Ioannina)	:	:	:	:	:
:Metsovon	:25/9/43	: 15	: -	: -	:
:Eleftherochori	:28/9/43	: 5	: 2 Albanians	: -	:
Total		175	2	-	:

WESTERN MACEDONIA					
:Lendavrisi-Kozani	: 2/3/43	: 1	: -	: 2	:
:Milia	: 8/4/43	: 22	: 57	: -	:
:Vevis-Florina Station	:21/5/43	: 7	: 22	: -	:
:Neapolis-Siatista	:	:	:	:	:
:Bridge	:13/9/43	: 2	: 2	: -	:
:Krania	:28/12/43	serious casualties			
Total		32	61	2	:

cars which the Guerillas attacked and destroyed 1 and captured another in good condition.

On the following day new forces of 105 cars were sent, which the Guerillas repulsed, capturing 12 vehicles in perfect condition.

During the first fortnight of September 1943, Guerillas captured 2 light german tanks near Krokouki.

On the 21/9/43, Guerillas destroyed an Italian motorcycle.

In September 1943, Guerillas destroyed 92 german cars at Tempil (Olympus).

During the last months of 1943, near Elasson, Guerillas destroyed several trucks with anti-tank rifles.

During the same period on the Eleftheri-Aghios Dimitrios road in the Olympus area, Guerillas captured 6 lorries and a staff car.

ARMS

On the 5/2/43, Guerillas captured 40 german rifles, 1 L.M.G. and ammunition on the Aghios Dimitrios-Elefterini road.

On the 8/2/43, in an engagement near Chinovon, Guerillas captured 100 rifles and many rounds of ammunition.

Communique No.2 of Thessaly's H.Q. states that on the 11/2/43, Guerillas during an engagement with Italians on the main Larissa-Tsitolou-Trikala road, captured 5 L.M.G., 23 rifles, 40 hand grenades, 13 sabres, 6 pistols, 1 telephone, 2 boxes of ammunition and 3 boxes of automatic weapons spare parts.

In 1943, Guerillas after many engagements on the Elefterini-Larissa road captured 230 rifles, 230 hand grenades, 5 heavy machine guns and a few mortars.

A Communique of Thessaly's H.Q. published on the 11/2/43, reports that Guerillas captured 20 automatic weapons, 3 heavy mortars, 1 light mortar, 2,000 hand grenades, 256 rifles and several boxes of ammunition.

On the 14/2/43, a group of Guerillas in an engagement with an Italian battalion in Thessaly took 200 prisoners with all their equipment.

Communique No. 5- of Thessaly's H.Q. states that during an engagement which took place in Aghios Dimitrios chronium mine, Guerillas captured all the equipment of the guards.

On the 9/4/43, during an engagement which took place near Aghia Erthimia village (Amphissa) with an Italian column of 12 cars, Guerillas captured arms, machine guns and ammunition. Only 3 cars succeeded in escaping.

The Varnountos H.Q. communique of 4/3/43, announced that during the battle which took place in the Stavrodromo-Paleokastron Vigla up to Arvestaria (Siatista), Guerillas captured 27 automatic weapons, 1 light mortar, 7 pistols, a lorry full of ammunition, light mortars and hand grenades and 12 boxes of ammunition.

In the battle of Paroukampo of 4-6/43, Guerillas captured 3 M.G., 4 light mortars, 500 rifles, 30 pistols, 8 heavy machine guns, 30 L.M.G. 300 heavy machine gun rounds, M.G. & L.M.G. ammunition, mortars and hand grenades.

In June 1943, a battle took place between Guerillas and an Italian regiment. Guerillas put the entire regiment to route and captured nearly all their equipment.

On the 20/9/43, during the Thermopiles battle, Guerillas captured 2 mortars with 60 rifles, 2 M.G. and 14 rifles with ammunition, 1 very pistol with flares.

On the 21/9/43, Guerillas captured a motorcycle and 20 artillery shells.

On the 29/9/43, in an engagement which took place in the Moshohorion-Thermopiles road, Guerillas captured 2 heavy mortars, 2 machine guns and 8 rifles.

Engagements fought by Guerillas with the occupying forces in various areas and losses inflicted on the enemy.

GREEK GUERRILLA ENGAGEMENTS WITH GERMANS

MAIN GREECE		GERMAN CASUALTIES		
Place of engagement	Date	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
:Lianokladi	: 1943	: 80	: -	: -
:Athens	: 5/3/43	: -	: 15	: -
:Thebes	: 5/3/43	: -	: -	: 2
:Kokla (Thebes)	: 6/4/43	: 1	: -	: -
:Amphiklia	: 15/4/43	: 3	: -	: -
:Zaghora (Livadia)	: 6/5/43	: 11	: 16	: -
:Shinotari-Tanagra	: 13/5/43	: 7	: 10	: -
:Papadia bridge	: 1/6/43	: -	: 12	: -
: tunnel	:	:	:	:
:Kefalovrisson (Agri-	:	:	:	:
: nion)	: 7/7/43	: 32	: -	: -
:Nazero station	: 12/7/43	: -	: -	: -
:Kaza-Salingaros-	:	:	:	:
: Villia	: 13/8/43	: 10	: 13	: 10
:Gramatiko-Agrinion	: 25/7/43	: 2	: -	: 1
:Dovrena	: 26/8/43	: 90	: 250	: -
:Kriekouki	: 1-15/9/43	: 200	: -	: 150
:Arahova	: 12/9/43	: 230	: -	: -
:Moshohori-Thermo-	:	:	:	:
: piles road	: 29/9/43	: 52	: -	: 2
:Thermopiles	: 29/9/43	: 100	: 400	: -
:Livadia	: 1/10/43	: -	: -	: 40
:Lilala	: 5/10/43	: 4	: -	: 1
Total		822	724	206

EPICURUS

Place of engagement: Date: Killed: Wounded: Prisoners:

Artis-Ioannina road: -/1/43:	-	100	-	-
Ioannina : -/1/43:	1	-	-	-
Peta : -/2/43:	80	-	-	-
Ioannina-Artis road: 1-10/8/43: 230	-	-	-	-
Total	331	100	-	-

PELOPONNESE

Malithi(Trifilia) : 15/2/43:	-	1	-	-
Pyrgaki & Akledia :	-	-	-	-
Aegheon : 21/4/43:	18	54	-	-
Total	18	55	-	-

SAMOS

: 15/1/43:	3	-	-	-
: - - 43:	2	-	-	-
Total	5	-	-	-

N.B. All spaces marked with a dash (-) denote that enemy casualties have not yet been confirmed.

CENTRAL MACEDONIA

Place of engagement: Date: Killed: Wounded: Prisoners:

Aghios Dimitrios- Ekaterini : 5/2/43 :	10	50	2	-
Salonica : 4/2/43 :	1	-	-	-
Aghios Dimitrios- Ekaterini : 21/2/43 :	-	-	45	-
" " : 20/2/43 :	3	-	2	-
Agh.Dimitrios mines : 28/2/43 :	-	-	7	-
Mellis(Yannitsa) : 24/12/43 :	serious casualties			
Total	13	50	56	-

THRACE

Alexandroupolis bridge : - :	1	3	-	-
Didimotikon : 7/5/43 :	1	2	-	-
Kornaeolia-Souflion : -/9/43 :	3	4	-	-
Total	4	9	-	-

CRETE

Vorisa : 16/8/43 :	2	6	-	-
Kato Symi : -/8/43 :	111	43	13	-
Angoutsaki : 15/8/43 :	33	14	-	-
Kali Sikia : -/9/43 :	55	-	-	-
Koutsoyarakos : 28/9/43 :	20	60	-	-
Aklada Pitharaki : 17/11/43 :	20	-	-	-
Total	241	122	13	-

MUVOIA

Psalchos : October:	15	13	-	-
Prekopion : Nov.43 :	-	-	-	-
Total	15	13	-	-

SAMOS

: 29/11/43:	3	7	-	-
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GREEK GUERRILLA ENGAGEMENTS WITH ITALIANS

Place of engagement	Date	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
Agnara	15/12/42	150	-	-
Virriniter	18/12/42	11	-	-
Breilos bridge	-/9/42	5	7	-
Levadia	4/1/43	-	-	45
Levadia prisons	5/3/43	-	-	50
Kitsischon	8/3/43	-	-	20
Phalazarion (Ido rikon)	7/3/43	43	74	-
General operations in:				
: Main Greece	9/4/43	1660	-	-
: Agnia Epiruria	9/4/43	25	32	17
: Topolia	14/4/43	11	-	-
: Arakos	2/5/43	3	17	-
: Souvala (Lania)	17/5/43	3	11	-
: Drillos area	30/5/43	600	190	-
: Atalanti	1-10/6/43	190	-	-
: Manaklad	4/6/43	312	-	-
: Pivous	12/5/43	45	-	-
: Pelous bridge	17/7/43	severe casualties	-	-
: Athens-Salonia line	7/7/43	2	-	-
: Grevia-Topolia	8/8/43	200	250	-
: General operations in:				
: Main Greece	-/9/43	607	-	-
: Idorition	12/14/5/43	severe casualties	-	-
Total		3212	581	102

WESTERN MACEDONIA

Place of engagement	Date	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
Skidrovon (Grevia)	8/2/43	70	1	-
Karpero-Skidrovon	12/2/43	110	1	200
Orida	14/2/43	5	100	200
Statista	-/4/43	45	-	-
Grevia	28/2/43	12	-	100
Statista pass	3/3/43	20	25	533
Paroukamps	4/3/43	18	45	449
Servia	4-6/3/43	200	-	-
Kozard	-/4/43	-	-	-
Kozard station	6/3/43	severe casualties	-	-
	4/4/43	-	-	-
Total		560	202	1485

Place of engagement	Date	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
THESSALY				
Ira Koutsoufliri	4/1/43	-	-	4
Zagora	10/2/43	1	-	15
Sofant's bridge	24/1/43	-	-	18
Lariss-Dithala road	11/2/43	21	7	-
Elasoon	11/2/43	3	5	-
Mertiva-Kalamboika	11/2/43	120	24	146
Thessaly	14/2/43	-	-	200
Parapoulon	-/4/43	100	-	-
Olympus district	-/4/43	-	-	5
Dioniso	17/2/43	92	30	-
Kalamboika	15/3/43	120	140	15
Thessalonika	20/3/43	6	4	19
Ekaterini-Larissa line	22/2/43	300	-	146
Farsala	27/3/43	-	-	52
Kourouvor-Larissa	1-10/6/43	642	-	1480
Almyros	13/8/43	400	-	-
Almyros road	13-14/8/43	37	-	-
Total		1842	210	2100

GREEK GUERRILLA ENGAGEMENTS (Total enemy casualties)

Area	GERMANS			ITALIANS		
	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners
Main Greece	872	724	203	3212	561	102
Thessaly	612	31	-	1942	210	2100
Epirus	175	2	-	331	160	-
W. Macedonia	32	61	2	560	203	1483
C.	13	50	56	-	-	-
Thrace	4	9	-	-	-	-
Palopones	-	-	-	18	58	-
Crete	241	122	13	-	-	-
Euboea	15	12	-	-	-	-
Samos	3	7	-	5	-	-
Total 1967	1018	286	286	5938	1208	3685

Total German & Italian killed 7335-
 " " " wounded 2228-
 " " " Prisoners 3971-

The above information is taken from trustworthy sources but gives only a sketchy picture of the total activity of the National Groups. -

The following scene which took place in a little village in Greece is a typical episode of the story of the Greek People's daily struggle for freedom.

Towards noon a German detachment passed through a Greek village. Not a soul was to be seen anywhere for the burnt out houses were completely deserted. The German soldiers dusty and weary saw little chance of obtaining a bit of rest even here.

The road through the village led to a thick wood visible in the distance.

The Officer in charge of the detachment searched the distance with his glasses and perceived on the edge of the wood a small child sitting down and cutting the twigs of a branch with his knife. Absorbed by its work the child had apparently not noticed the arrival of Germans in the village.

The Officer sent for the child and asked the lad what he was doing.

"Nothing, I'm just staying here" said the lad looking at the officer with puzzled blue eyes.

"Is there anyone else here" asked the officer.

"No, they have all left"

"What have you in your mouth, lad"

"A whistle" said the child blowing it hard.

"I want you to take me to the next village, otherwise I shall wring your neck" said the officer.

The child agreed and the officer ordered his men on, and guided by the child entered the wood. There, hidden in the undergrowth, lay the men of the ruined village armed with two machine guns. Before the officer had time to draw his revolver he was shot dead and not a man of the detachment survived.

Next morning, the lad was again seen seated on the edge of the wood, cutting the twigs of a branch with his knife. Absorbed by his work he was silently humming the song of LIBERTY.

towns and Villages destroyed.-by								
AREAS		GERMANS		ITALIANS		BULGARIANS		Total
		Comple.	Partly	Comple.	Partly	Comple.	Partly	
1	MAIN GREECE	41	55	36	31	-	-	163
2	THESSALY	42	47	59	51	-	-	199
3	EPIRUS	109	17	38	2	-	-	166
4	MACEDONIA	37	27	47	13	44	-	198
5	THRACE	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
6	PELOPONNESE	25	10	5	-	-	-	40
7	CRETE	21	16	-	-	-	-	37
8	EGIAN ISLANDS	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
=	TOTAL	275	172	215	97	46	-	806

